

NEW MEXICO

\$2,040,073

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2018



FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



RAPID DETECTION AND RESPONSE to novel or high-concern drug-resistant germs is critical to contain the spread of these infections.

\$449,385

With 2017 funding, New Mexico responded to an increase in positive MRSA cultures in a hospital newborn unit by evaluating bed location and patient movement, testing isolates, providing comprehensive recommendations, launching an educational campaign, and conducting enhanced surveillance. Follow up showed no new cases.



HAI/AR PREVENTION works best when public health and healthcare facilities partner together to implement targeted, coordinated strategies to stop infections and improve antibiotic use.

\$550,597

With 2017 funding, New Mexico convened a cross-sector antibiotic stewardship sub-committee, which identified opportunities for the use of targeted interventions, particularly in rural hospitals, where gaps in expertise exist.



FOOD SAFETY projects protect communities by rapidly identifying drug-resistant foodborne bacteria to stop and solve outbreaks and improve prevention.

\$353,486

New Mexico uses whole genome sequencing to track and monitor local outbreaks of *Listeria*, *Salmonella*, *Campylobacter*, and *E. coli* and uploads sequence data into PulseNet for nationwide monitoring of outbreaks and trends. In Fiscal Year 2019, New Mexico will begin simultaneously monitoring these isolates for resistance genes. When outbreaks are detected, local CDC-supported epidemiologists investigate the cases to stop spread.



FUNGAL DISEASE projects improve our ability to track antifungal resistance and stop it from spreading.

\$121,155

With funding for fungal disease surveillance, New Mexico increased their ability to identify fungal diseases, monitor for new and emerging resistance, and implement strategies to prevent its spread in high-risk areas. Improving detection for fungal diseases, like *Candida auris*, means patients receive appropriate treatment while reducing unnecessary antibiotic use.



GONORRHEA RAPID DETECTION & RESPONSE works with state and local epidemiology and laboratory partners to test for and quickly respond to resistant gonorrhea to stop its spread in high-risk communities.

\$13,000

To help inform national treatment guidelines for gonorrhea, New Mexico participates in the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), testing how well antibiotics work on laboratory samples from sentinel STD clinics, which are often the first to detect the threat.



EMERGING INFECTIONS PROGRAM (EIP) sites improve public health by translating population-based surveillance and research activities into informed policy and public health practice.

\$552,450

CDC's EIP network is a national resource for surveillance, prevention, and control of emerging infectious diseases—like antibiotic-resistant bacteria and fungi. Learn more: www.cdc.gov/ncezid/dpei/eip.